Treatment Programs & Treatment Systems: Evidence-Based Services in Context

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Learning Objectives

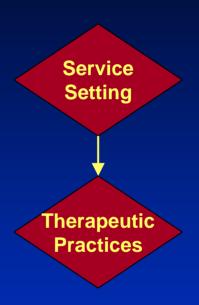
- 1. Identify 5 key service decisions
- 2. Describe 4 service-relevant evidence bases
- 3. Understand relations between evidence bases and service decisions
- Provide concrete examples for facilitating evidence-based service delivery
- 5. Illustrate how evidence-based treatment systems encompass evidence-based service programs

Building an Evidence-Based System Model

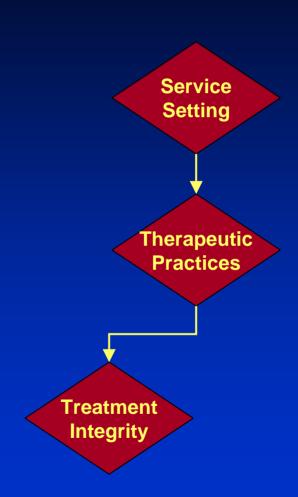
Where should we treat the client?



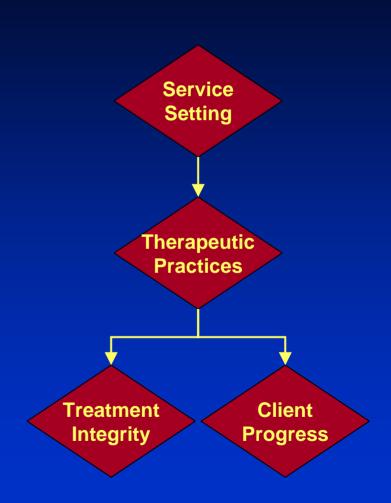
How should we treat the client?



Are we providing quality service to the client?

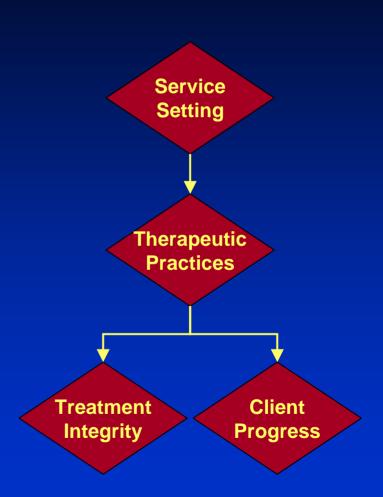


Is the client getting better?

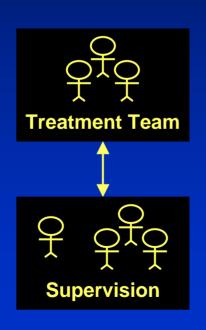


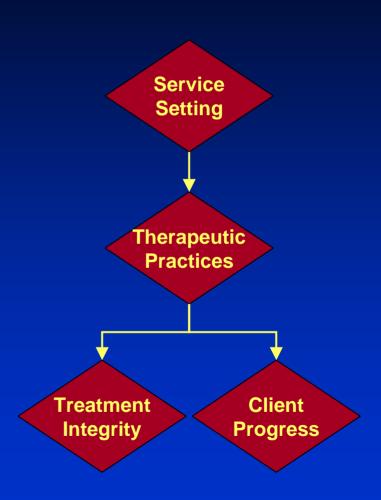
Who should treat the client?



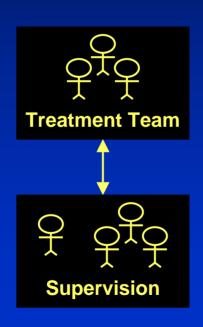


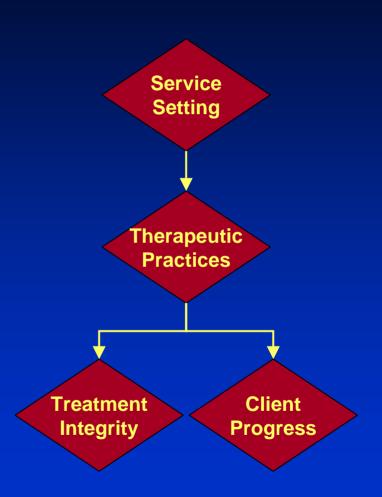
How should we manage the treatment?



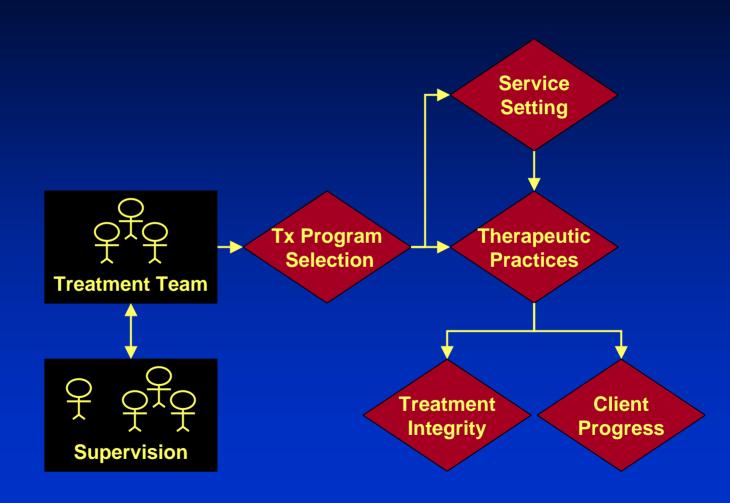


Treatment programs formalize these elements

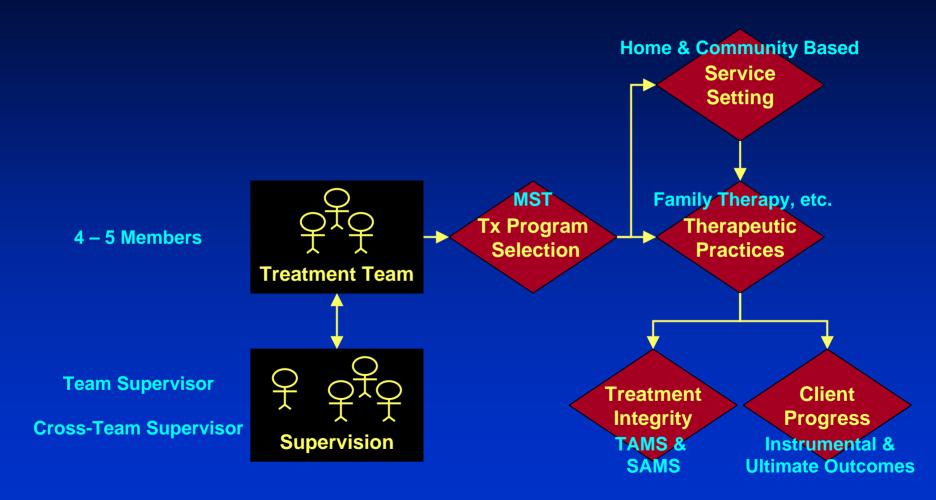


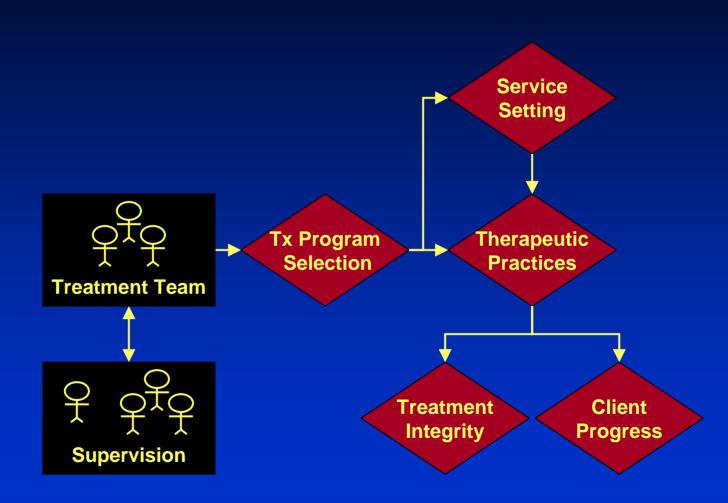


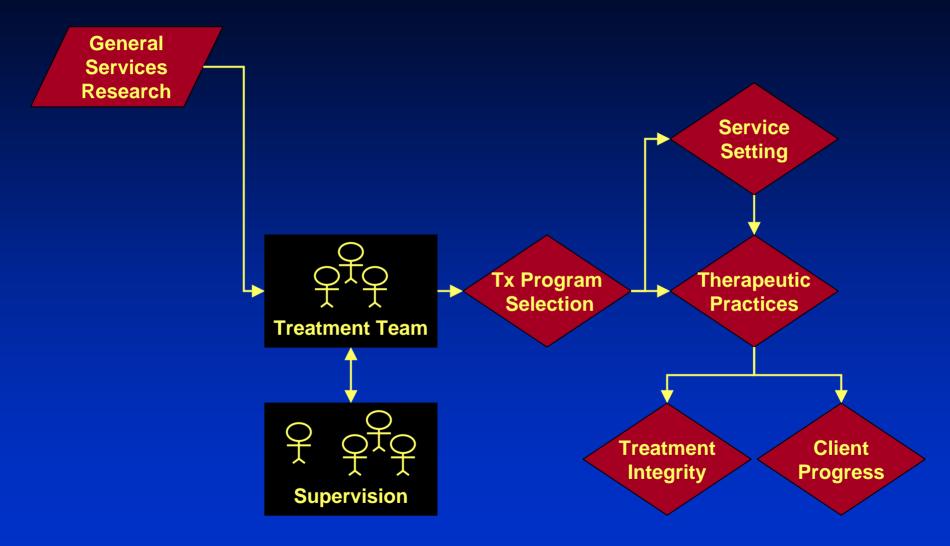
Selecting a program structures other decisions



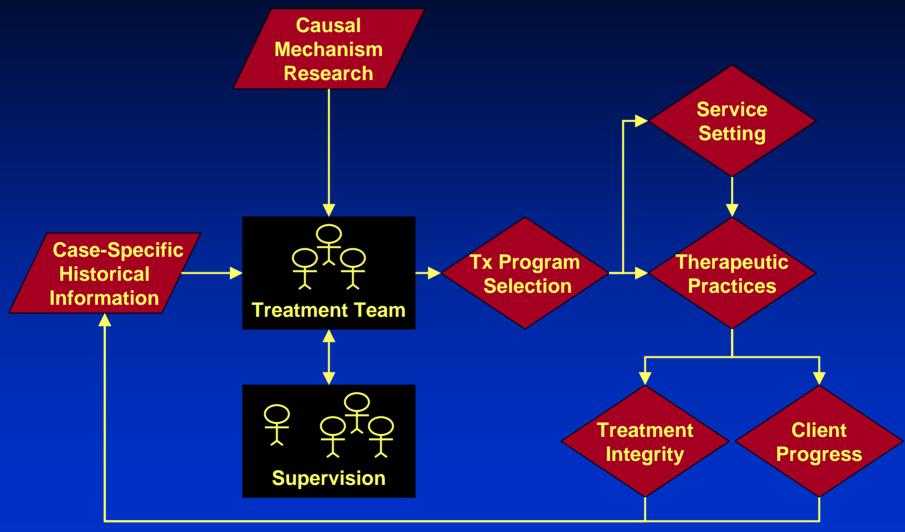
Selecting a program structures other decisions Multisystemic Therapy (MST) Example



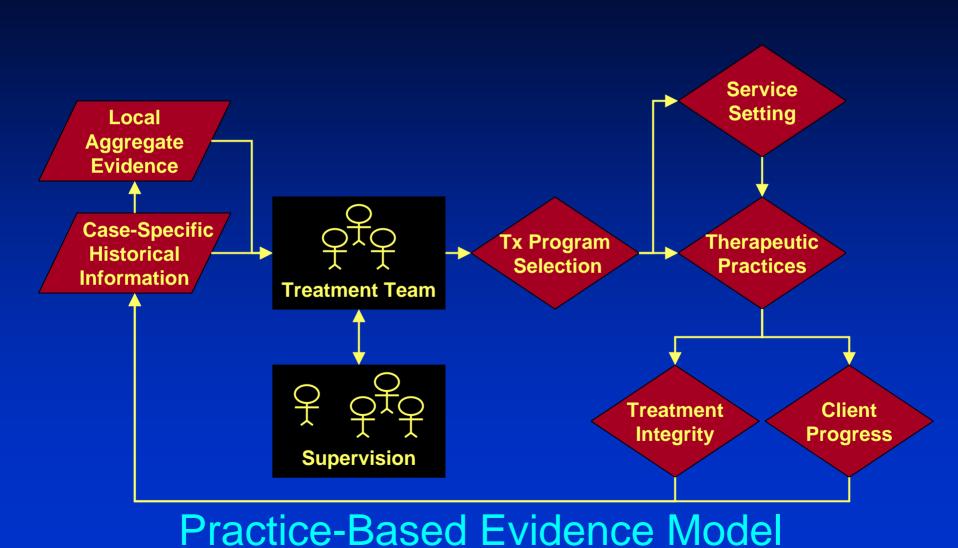




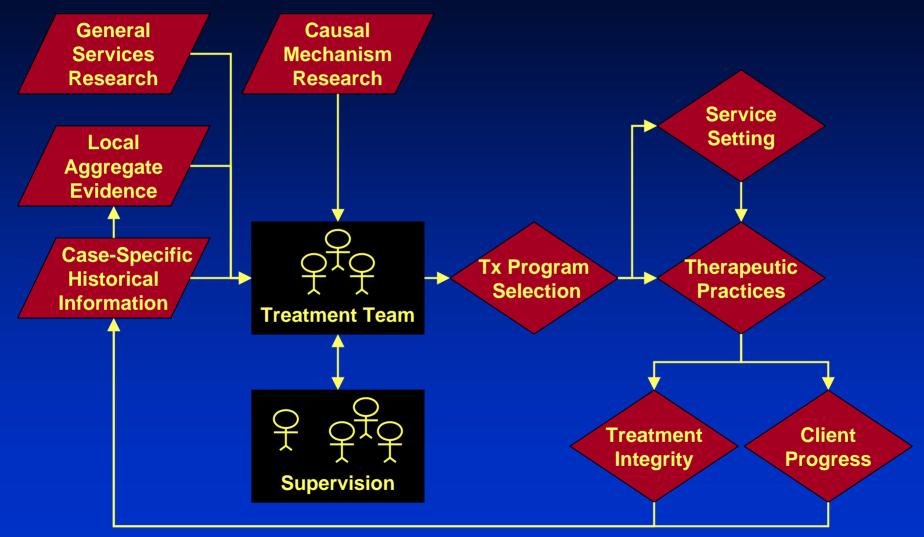
Evidence-Based Services Model



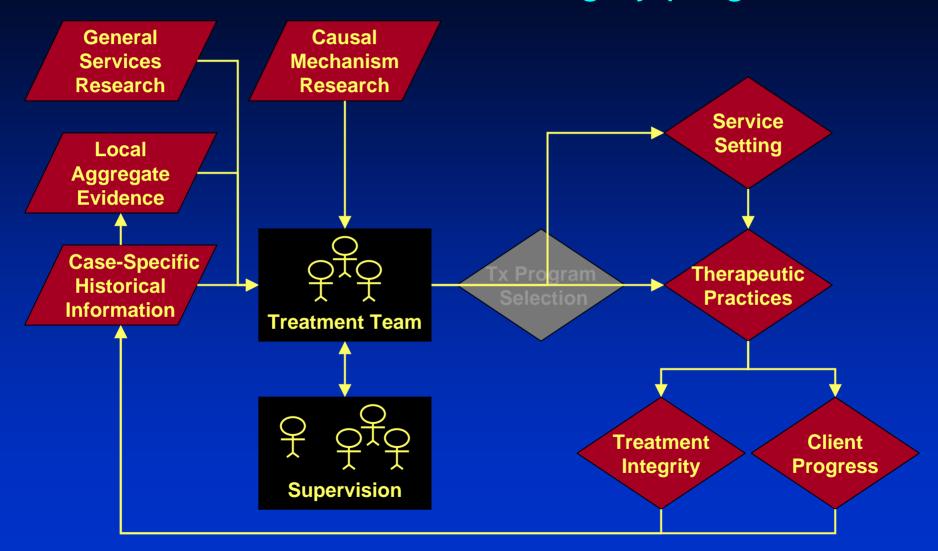
Individualized Case Conceptualization Model



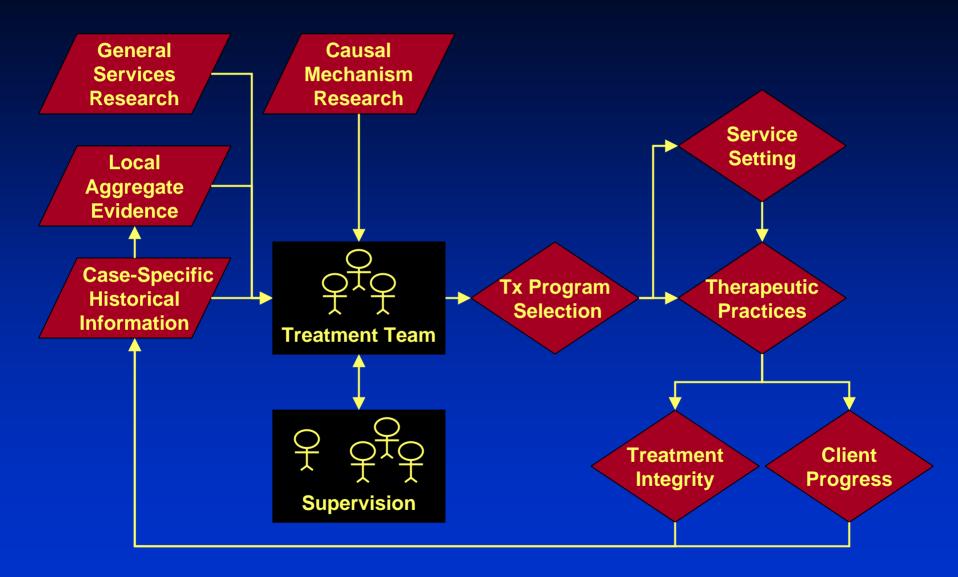
How should we select a program? The full system model



Hawaii's New Adventure: Valid alternatives to deciding by program?



Now that we see it, what do we do with it?



A Brief Aside on Evidence Bases

Desirable Properties of Evidence-Based Systems

- 1. Structured and Reliable (Replicable)
- 2. Publicly Verifiable
- 3. Self-Correcting over the Long Run (Efficient)
- 4. Valid and Useful (Pragmatic)
- 5. Distributable (Generalizable)

The Phases of Evidence

- 1. Data: Discretely identifiable units
- Information: Data in a context that provides it meaning
- Knowledge: Information helpful to decisionmaking
- Wisdom: Knowing when to apply our knowledge

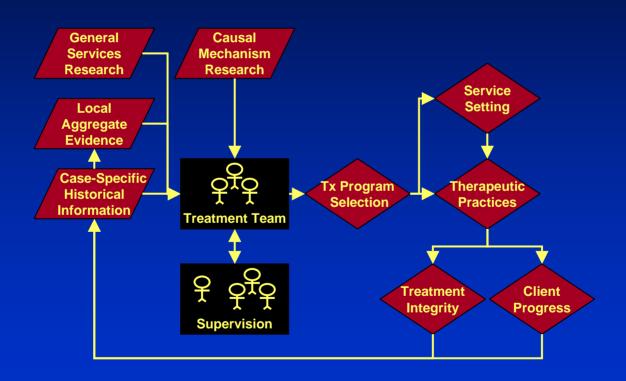
The Phases of Evidence: Example

1. Data: 80

2. Information: 80° F

- 3. Knowledge: It is warm enough to wear shorts.
- 4. Wisdom: I am giving a professional talk today, so my knowledge that it is warm enough to wear shorts is irrelevant to my attire.

Now, back to the model...

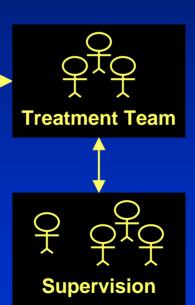


Now that we see it, what do we do about it?

- 1. Data: Define and capture relevant data
- 2. Information: Organize and analyze into meaningful units for consumers
- Knowledge: Deliver the information to the decision-making situation
- 4. Wisdom: Prioritize use of the knowledge bases

Hawaii Evidence-Based Service Strategies

General Services Research



Data: Research articles, treatment protocols

Information: Efficacy, effectiveness, & practice element codes, evidence level system

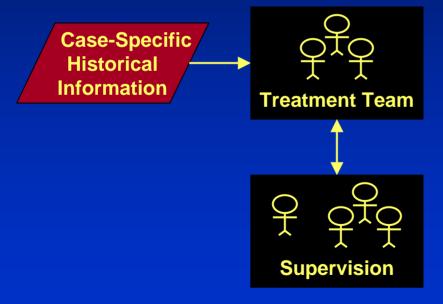
Knowledge: "One-pager" (blue menu),
practice profiles,
practice guidelines,
bienniel report, training,
mentoring, consultation,
performance monitoring,
program funding

Hawaii Case History Strategies

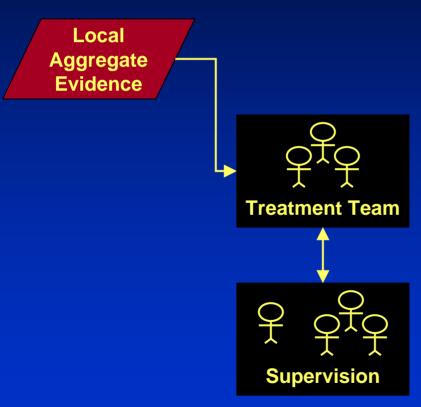
Data: Clinical assessments and interactions, service authorization and billing records

Information: ASEBA, CAFAS,
CALOCUS, diagnosis,
service plans, service
settings, treatment targets,
treatment progress ratings,
treatment practices

Knowledge: "Clinical dashboards,"
operational reports,
training, mentoring,
consultation, practice
reviews



Hawaii's Practice-Based Evidence Strategies

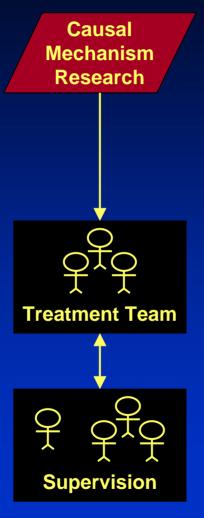


Data: Clinical assessments and interactions, service authorization and billing records, administrative system operations

Information: Performance measures, population, service, fiscal, and outcome studies

Knowledge: Evaluation reports,
performance presentations,
best practice guidelines,
new information "tools",
stakeholder participation on
quality review committees

Hawaii's Causal Mechanism Strategies

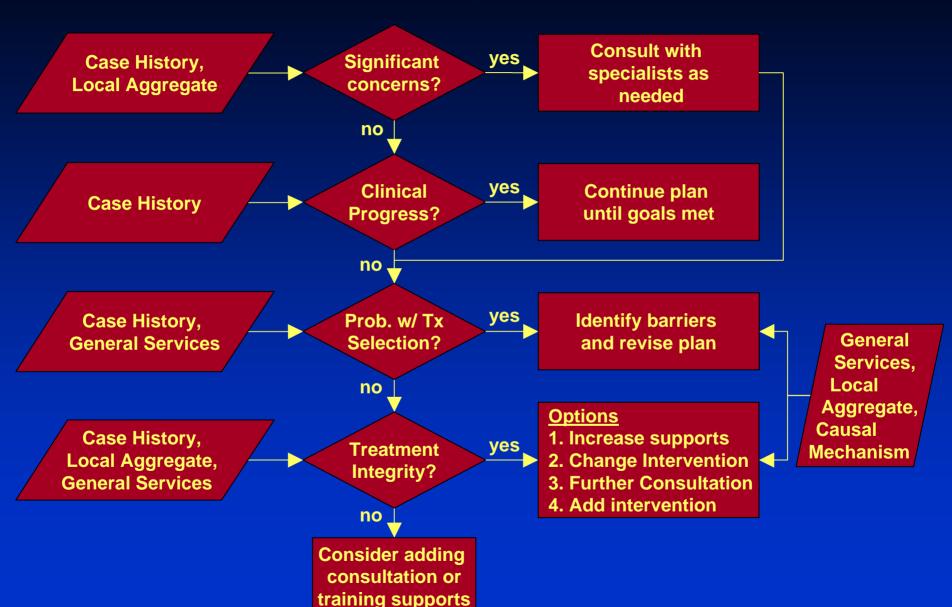


Data: Research articles, professional training & experiences

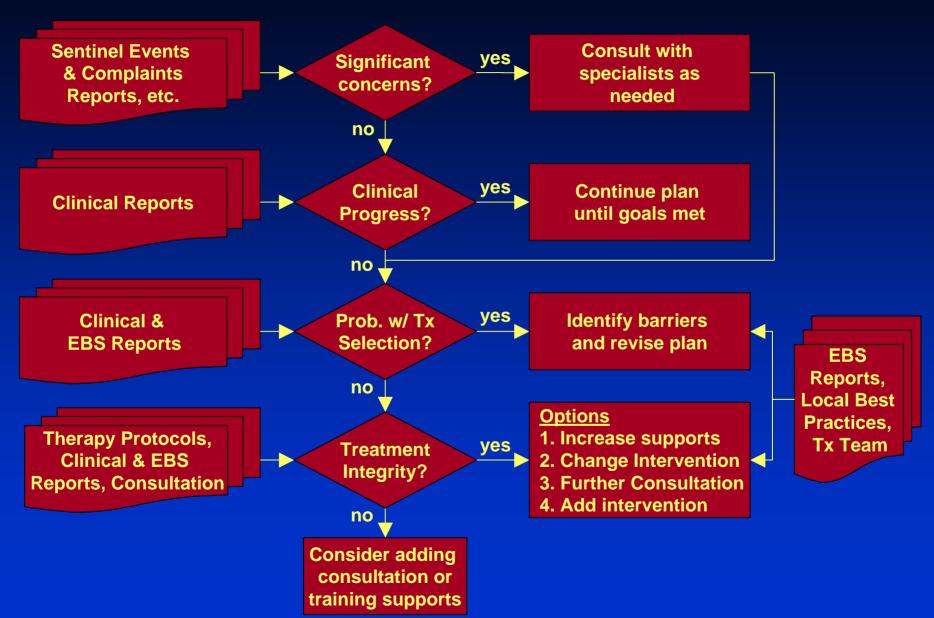
Information: Theories, facts, opinions

Knowledge: Treatment team memory & judgment

Hawaii's Foray into Wisdom



Hawaii's Foray into Wisdom



Case Example

Age: 16 years

Gender: Female

Ethnicity: Multiethnic - Native Hawaiian & Asian

Ohana: One parent, younger sibling, strong extended family and community supports

DSM-IV Diagnosis: Conduct Disorder, Amphetamine Dependence, Cannabis Abuse

Treatment History: First CAMHD admission, prior outpatient services (SBBH)

Hawaii "Blue Menu" of Evidence-Based Services

Problem	Level 1 best support	Level 2 good support	Level 3 some support	Level 4 no support	Level 5 known risks	
Anxiety	CBT; Exposure; Modeling	CBT+ parents; Ed support	None	EMDR; Play Tx; GIST	None	
ADHD	Behavior Therapy	None I None I		Biofeedback; Play Tx; GIST	None	
Autism	None	None	ABA; FCT Play Therapy; GIST		None	
Conduct	None	Multisystemic Therapy	None	Juvenile Justice; Individual Tx	Group Therapy	
Depression	СВТ	CBT + parents; IPT; Relaxation	None	Family Tx; Individual Tx	None	
Oppositional	Parent/Teacher Training	Anger Coping; Assertiveness; PSST	iveness; None Ir		Group Therapy	
Substance	СВТ	Behavior Tx; Family Tx	None	Individual Therapy	Group Therapy	

EBS Biennial Report (2002): Conduct Problem Intervention Details

Intervention	Finish	Age	Ethnic	Staff	Length	Setting	Effect
Level 2							
MST	85%	10 to 17	59% AA; 41% C	MA	3 to 5 months	Home; School	0.50

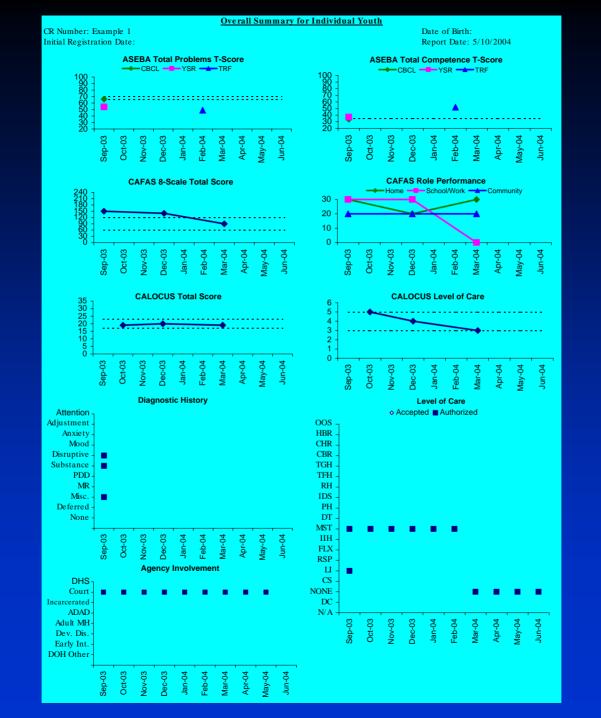
Hawaii's Local Evidence

MST Continuum of Care Trial (Rowland et al., 2004)

MST better than usual care in a diverse sample (84% multiethnic – Asian, Caucasian, Pacific Islander)

CAMHD Evaluation 2001 – 2003 (Daleiden, 2003)

- 1. Youth receiving MST services were likely to show reliable improvement in child functioning.
- 2. Race/Ethnicity was not significantly related to reliable improvement in child functioning.



Incident Reports

November, 2003

Parent reported child had runaway and had not returned for more than 24 hours

November, 2003

Youth was arrested regarding runaway and transported to Detention Home

No Grievances Reported

